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2

It is of great importance Gent: deeply  
to imbibe the idea of the Unity of dis-  
-eases. There is <sup>nothing, irregular</sup> ~~no such thing as an~~  
~~Island~~ in fevers. They are all con-  
-nected by peninsulas, so as to form  
a single disease. as well might we  
call the Tenosynosis in Dysentery an  
original disease, as a Pleurisy. ~~It~~  
The latter is as much the effect of a  
morbid state of the blood vessels, as the  
<sup>former</sup> latter is of a morbid state of the Alimen-  
-tary Canal. ✓

I shall call it Pneumony in  
which I include <sup>an inflam<sup>n</sup> of</sup> the pleura as  
well as the lungs. — I chuse to  
give this Symptom a full discussion,



The first of these is the  
 fact that the paper is  
 of a very poor quality  
 and is very much  
 discolored and stained.  
 The second is that the  
 handwriting is very  
 faint and illegible.  
 The third is that the  
 ink is very faded and  
 the lines are very  
 indistinct.

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because it sometimes requires certain local remedies, and because it requires a different treatment according to habit, season, and its remote, and predisposing causes. —

The remote causes of Pneumony are 1 The alternate action of heat & cold upon the body - hence it is more common in variable than in uniformly hot, or cold climates. — It occurs in all the West India Islands, & in the Southern States of America, more frequently than in Canada, or in the Eastern States. —

2 Certain contagious diseases sometimes induce a such a determination of the blood towards the lungs,



2

The first of these is the fact that the  
 world is not a uniform whole, but a  
 collection of many different parts, each  
 with its own peculiar characteristics.  
 These parts are not only different in  
 size and shape, but also in the way  
 they are connected to each other. The  
 result is a complex and varied whole,  
 which is the world as we know it.



4

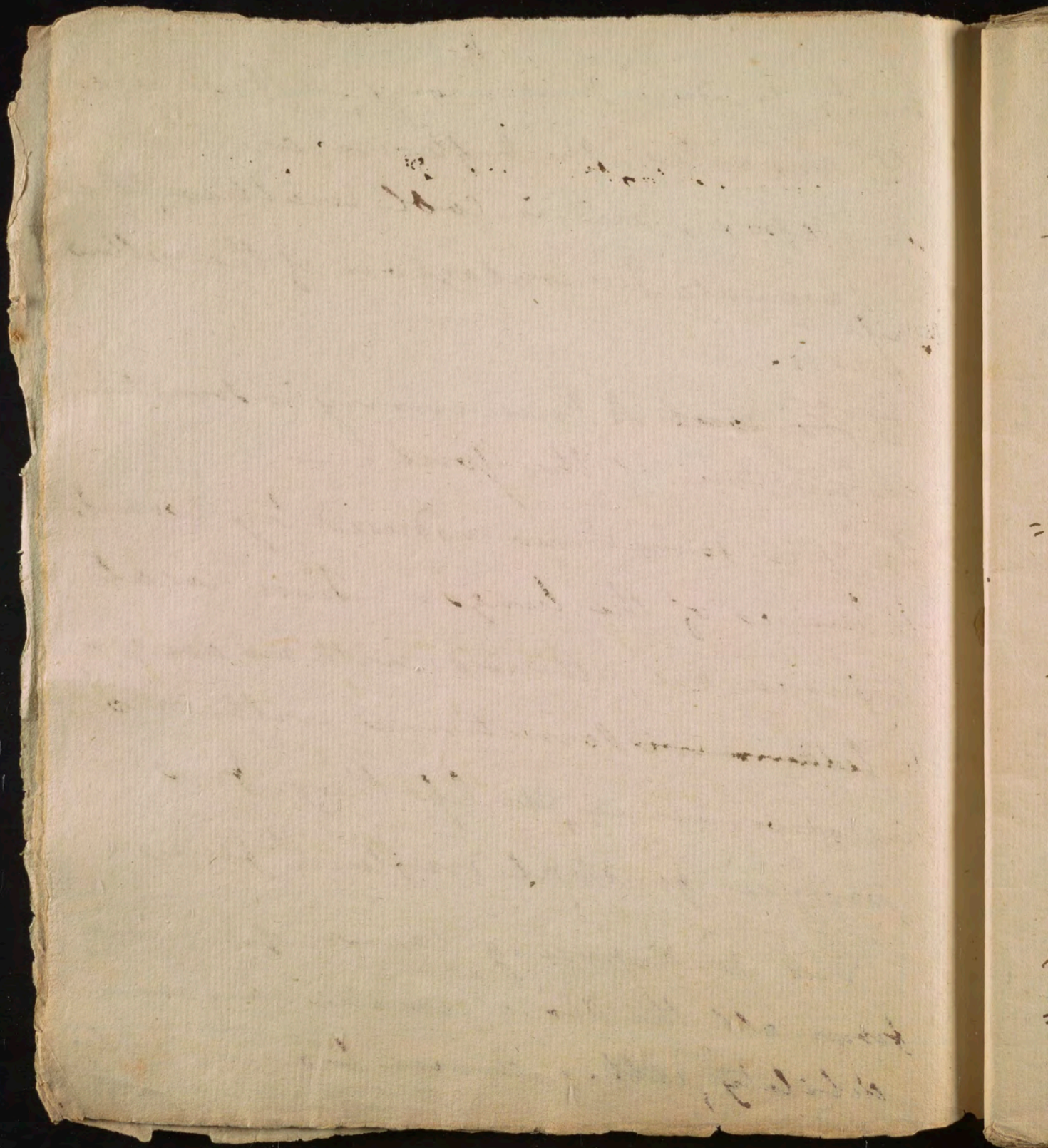
as to produce Purpura, — these are  
the measles, the erythema — the  
small pox, and in cold weather, the  
miasmata & contagion of the yellow  
fever. —

3 The ~~great~~ A Purpura is sometimes  
a symptom of the Gout. —

4 It is sometimes induced by wounds  
& bruises of the lungs. — These local  
injuries are attended with no danger,  
& ~~fever~~ sometimes with no  
inconvenience, unless they first  
produce general inflammation & fever.

The predisposing cause of Purpura  
from all the above remote causes is  
debility, either direct & or indirect;







5  
when it is induced by cold & heat it is  
most commonly from direct debility.  
a decayed tooth - see Dr. Haber  
- The contagious generally act

The Pneumony appears in the following  
different states:

1 The pneumonia vera, or the Pneumony of typhoid fever.

2 The pneumonia toxica, or the Apoplexy of the lungs, from an sudden effusion of water or blood in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lungs.  
~~brought on~~ This symptom is the effect of ~~not~~ general debility <sup>which</sup> is natural to the system, or it is produced by previously debilitating diseases. It frequently occurs in



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



the winter & spring after obstinate  
or neglected Intermitents. It is

very common in all the Southern  
states. It is attended <sup>by</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>irregularly</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>with</sup>

3 The Pneumonia typhoides <sup>or the malignant state of pneumonia</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>but is a</sup>  
Pneumony of such violent action

as to produce discolored blood - long  
pulse - and in some cases petechial  
eruptions on the skin. I have twice  
seen this state of Pneumony epidemic,  
& I have occasionally met with Spontaneous  
-die cases of it. Dr Hirschman frequently  
mentions it in his Epidemics.  
It has been called a putrid Pneumony.

I shall call it the gangrenous



✓ This state of fever occurs more frequently  
in northern than in middle latitudes.  
- Most of the Intermittents of Sweden  
& Russia - are of the effects of this  
state of fever, - and no wonder,  
for the long continuance of the  
sedative effects of cold upon the blood  
vessels, & impairs their vibrabili-  
ty, and disposes them to run more  
rapidly thro' the stage of exsiccation  
which takes place in all inflam-  
matory fevers. -



State of ~~Lower~~ Pneumony. The appearance of Petechia in this state of fever, which is evidently derived from the action of heat & cold upon the body, and certainly exists without the shadow of contagion, clearly proves that the petechia which occur in the yellow fever, are derived from inflammation & that they are not produced by any thing like a putrefactive process in the blood.

If there is the Pneumonica, or the pulmonary consumption. This for once formidable disease is ~~is not~~ is nothing but a



*[The page contains several lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting.]*



Chronic Pneumonia Vesicae, or Pneumonia  
 typhoides. - It is to those two  
 states of fever, what Chronic Rheuma-  
 tism is to ~~the~~ acute Rheumatism.  
 - ~~The former~~ It is a disease of the whole  
 Arterial system, and is induced by causes  
 which gradually debilitate the body; -  
 - The Cough - the expectoration - the  
 tubercles, - the Ulcers, - & the <sup>Spitting</sup> ~~discharge~~  
 of blood, which occurs in Pneumoniculae  
 are all the effects of predisposing de-  
 -bility, and Chronic ~~morbid~~ <sup>morbid</sup> ~~excitement~~, but moder-  
 -ate <sup>morbid</sup> excitement in the Arterial  
 system. It is of great importance  
 Genl. to consider Consumption in  
 this light, viz. ~~not as~~ viz. as



+ There we see error from  
Disuniting <sup>the</sup> forces & Reason.



a general disease, and that the ~~disordered~~  
affections of the lungs are <sup>effects or</sup> symptoms  
only of this general disease in the  
blood vessels. ~~Since~~ Since I have adopted, ~~it~~  
this theory, my practice in pulmonary  
consumption has been almost uni-  
formly successful. — In short I consider  
this ~~disorder~~ <sup>it</sup> as much under the dominion of  
medicine as the measles, or the small  
pox by inoculation. —

I refer you to Books for a <sup>Description</sup> ~~history~~  
of the symptoms ~~of the~~ of Pneumony,  
as it occurs in all the four states of  
fever which I have mentioned.  
I shall proceed to mention the method  
of cure in each of them. —



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<sup>10</sup>  
The lungs being <sup>Pneumonia Vesic</sup> vital organs, the deter-  
mination of blood towards them, sh<sup>d</sup>.  
be speeded, or diverted as early as possi-  
ble. An inflam<sup>y</sup> fever is dangerous  
only from its local determinations.  
- These determinations are most alar-  
ming, ~~such~~ in the head - next to in the  
next in <sup>the</sup> lungs - then in the  
Stomach & ~~next in the~~ liver - Omentum  
& Intestines. - and perhaps heart. The  
determination is most dangerous in the  
brain, because there is no outlet  
there for blood or serum. - From the  
lungs in the Stomach determinations  
produce vomiting (without much  
effusion) which accelerates ~~in~~ local  
inflam<sup>r</sup> and gangrene. A Determi-  
nation



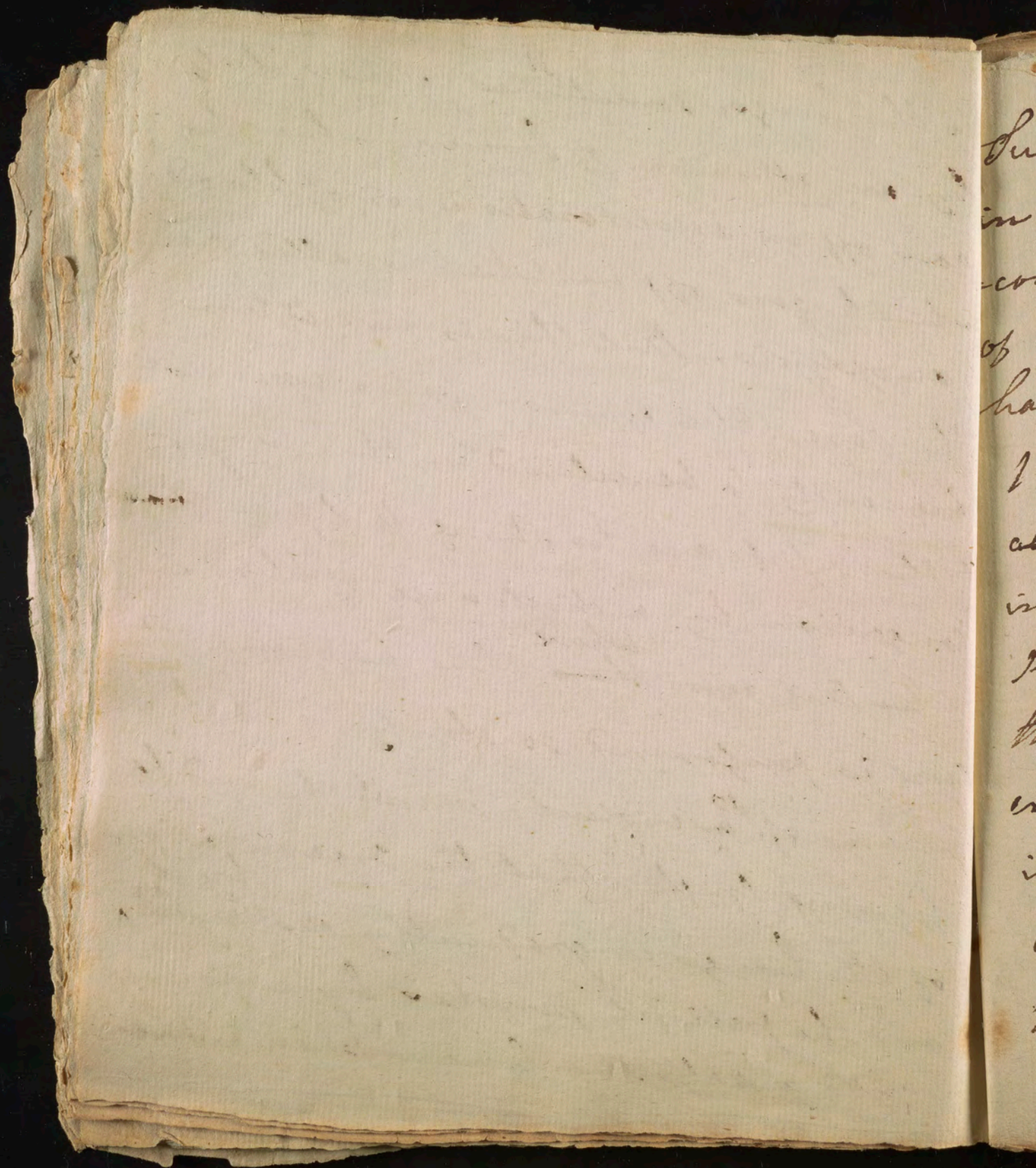
*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper.]*

*[Partial view of the adjacent page on the right, showing handwritten text in cursive script.]*



to the lungs, sometimes<sup>11</sup> relieves itself  
by an effusion of serum which  
goes off in expectoration, or, of blood  
which goes off in what is called an  
Hæmoptysis. But this is not often  
the case. The effusion is too copious  
frequently to be relieved in this way, -  
& the vessels are too strong to open ~~this~~  
congestion by a discharge of blood. -  
- But even <sup>where</sup> ~~this~~ happens, the  
cure is protracted so slowly, and by  
means of <sup>so</sup> ~~a~~ violent, painful and fati-  
guing cough, that the organization  
of the lungs is gradually destroyed <sup>by it</sup>,  
and the patient perishes by a disease  
called a galloping consumption. ~~The~~





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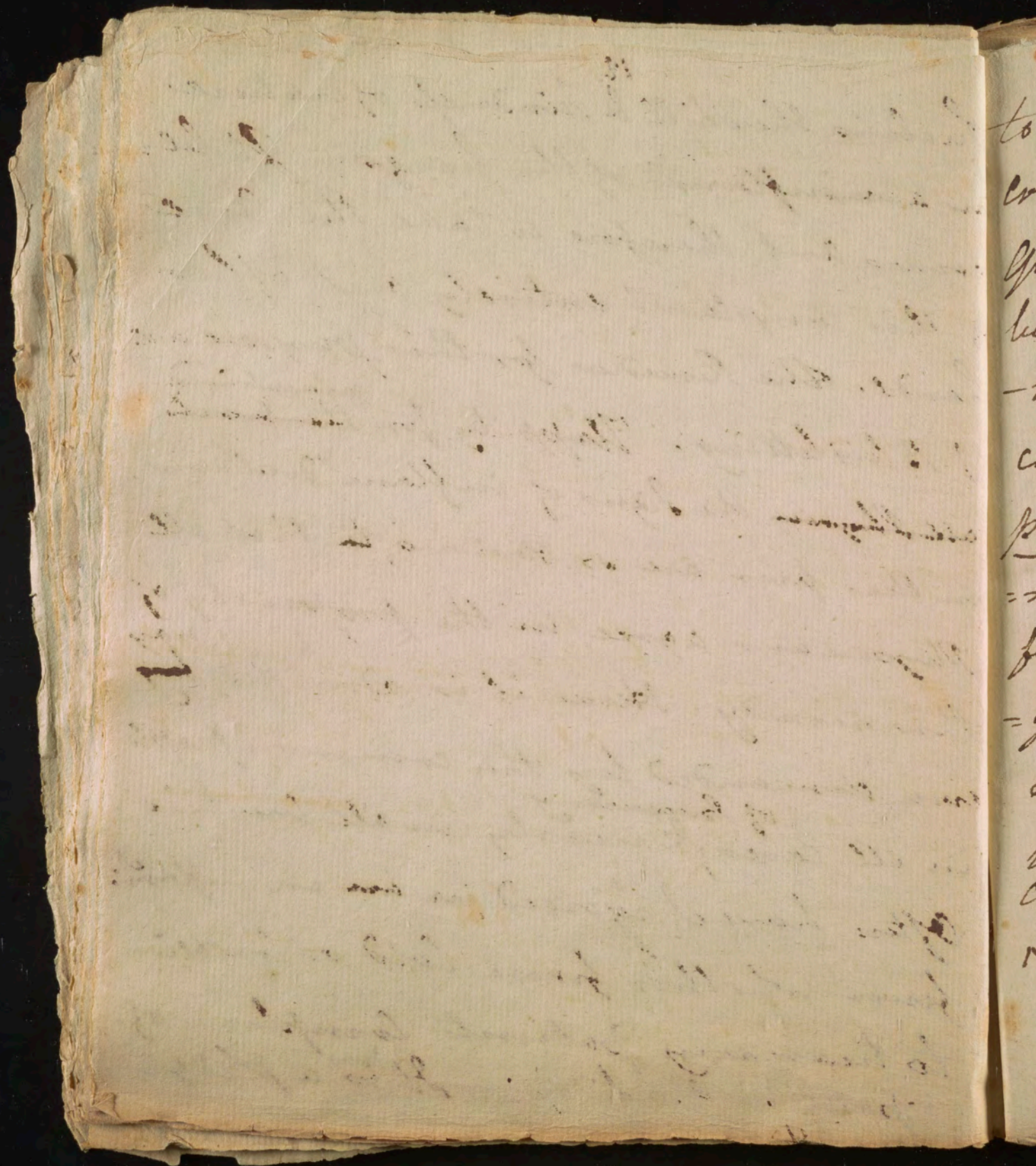


Such is the Skill & kindness of nature  
in an inflam<sup>n</sup> of the lungs. It be-  
comes art. therefore to take the Cure  
of this complaint entirely out of her  
hands. The Remedies for this purpose are

1 Bloodletting. Happily for <sup>man kind</sup> ~~the world~~  
all ~~Physicians~~ the Signs of inflam<sup>n</sup> diathesis,  
in this fever are so obvious, ~~to~~ that all  
Physicians agree in the propriety of  
this remedy. Hence it is admitted, <sup>may</sup> ~~by~~  
even demanded by the common people  
in all cases, <sup>of pneumonia</sup> & nearly in all Countries.

Often have I rejoiced in ~~an~~ an inflam<sup>n</sup>.  
fever whether from Cold or Contagion  
to hear my patient complain of  
a pain in the side. — It <sup>was</sup> a pledge







to me that I should have his full  
consent to the remedy of V.S. - The  
quantity of blood to be drawn should  
be regulated by the habit of the patient,  
- the season of the year - its remote  
cause - & above all by the state of the  
pulse. - A Pneumony in the Spring gene-  
rally requires more V.S. than in the  
fall - and a Pneumony from the contu-  
sion of a yellow <sup>fever</sup> more, ~~in the fall,~~  
~~more~~ than <sup>from</sup> the Alternate action of  
heat & Cold on the body. - ~~Two cases~~  
<sup>case</sup> of Pneumony <sup>from the latter cause</sup> occurred in our hospital  
in the month of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1793 - It was cured  
by six bleedings. It lasted for a



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common hemorrhage produced by ~~these~~ <sup>an acute</sup>  
 cold. — But who ever heard of a pro-  
 neness from cold in the fall of the year,  
 requiring so acute as to require six  
 bleedings? — In common years, the  
 pains in the sides which accompany  
 Remittents, <sup>frequently</sup> ~~generally~~ yield to one, or two  
<sup>& one or two</sup> ~~purges~~ <sup>states of the</sup> — The pulse is the ~~most~~ best  
~~standard~~ director we can have in de-  
 termining the <sup>quantity</sup> ~~frequency~~ of blood to be  
 drawn. — Indeed — it would not be  
 unsafe to trust to it exclusively  
 of all other circumstances. I am  
 so satisfied of the truth of this obser-  
 vation, that I should be glad to  
 see the Chinese custom introduced,



The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
 policy of non-interference. This is  
 due to the fact that the government  
 has been unable to secure the necessary  
 funds to carry out its policy of non-  
 interference. This is due to the fact  
 that the government has been unable  
 to secure the necessary funds to carry  
 out its policy of non-interference.



of obliging Physicians to feel the  
 pulse of their patients thro' an  
 aperture in a door a wall, and  
 to prescribe from the state of the  
 pulse without asking a single  
 question. In this ~~too~~ situation  
 no Name founded upon an erro-  
 -neous proximate cause, no com-  
 -plaints of ~~acute~~ chronic, or indur-  
 -den ~~of~~ weakness, no reports of  
 previous evacuations would de-  
 -ter a Physician from prescribing  
 justly for the proper remedies  
 for his patient. I have drawn  
 from 100 to 140 ounces of blood



✓ It is peculiar to ~~the~~ sample of  
to cure a Plurisy without that  
distressing, painful & dangerous symp-  
tom - a Cough. This has long ago  
been noticed by Dr. Sydenham and  
Dr. Hoffman. I have witnessed it  
many hundred times. —



four in several patients in this disorder all of whom are now living. One of them was a British Officer who was wounded in the leg at the battle of Marston in Jan<sup>y</sup> 1777. I generally prefer frequent to copious bl. at one time, as being safest - and as being most easily borne by the patient. -

~~When~~ It is common to with some writers to forbid bl. after the 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> days. This is a mistaken caution. I have bled for the first time on the 5 - 6 - 7 & 8<sup>th</sup> days of a Pueris, & often saved



*[The handwriting in this block is extremely faint and illegible.]*



17  
my patients by it. I have been  
bled, where I have been sure that  
effusions had taken place, and that  
an abscess was forming in the lungs,  
provided the pulse was tense - for the  
V.S. here supersedes inflamm<sup>n</sup> and disposed  
the abscess to be absorbed, or rendered  
it less extensive & less painful, &  
less dangerous to the patient.

Unfortunately for mankind, while  
all Physicians agree in the propriety  
of V.S. in this State of Menstru<sup>n</sup>, a  
great Contrariety of opinion prevails  
among them as the quantity of blood  
to be drawn. In this disorder as the  
ing



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yellow fever, the advocates for moderate  
 ves. are more numerous & more propu-  
 -lar than the friends of ves. I visited to  
 the force of the disorder. <sup>go to p. 36</sup> The objections  
 to plentiful ves. in violent cases are

1. That it weakens the patient and  
 renders his recovery slow, & difficult.  
 Exactly the reverse of this, is true.  
 Patients ~~re~~ acquire strength by every  
 ves. . This I have witnessed many  
 hundred times. They recover more  
 more rapidly - than when they are  
 bled too sparingly. This you have  
 lately seen in two cases in the  
 Pennsylvania hospital. — The



*[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]*



19  
season of the rapidity of these movements  
after plentiful <sup>vs.</sup> is obvious. By  
the perfect subduction of the disease,  
you leave nature nothing to do, but  
to fill up her loss of fluids, by  
plentiful eating & drinking, and by  
moderate exercise.

2 It has been said that copious <sup>vs.</sup>  
in a Plurazy disposes to excretory effusions  
in the lungs - Chest - bowels - limbs  
& brain. ~~for~~ Exactly the reverse of  
this is true. Ask the poor patients  
who come panting & coughing to  
the door of our hospital, with  
swelled legs, and hard bellies very



I have been very much  
 interested in the  
 progress of the  
 cause of the  
 colored people  
 since I have been  
 in the country.



full, whether they have been too  
 copiously bled - and they will all  
 tell you, that no lancet has <sup>ever</sup> ~~been~~  
 their enemy. Ask the many people  
 who apply to Physicians with  
 coughs, Dropsies of the Chest, and  
 all the Symptoms of pulmonary  
 Consumption, after the prevalence  
 of Pleuracies, - the Influenza, and  
 the measles; whether they were copi-  
 -ously bled <sup>when</sup> ~~while~~ they were confined  
 by those disorders, and they will  
 all tell you, that they were not  
 bled at all, or if they were, that  
 it was in the most sparing man-  
 -ner.



*[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting.]*



Once more - ask the parents who  
~~have lost children~~ by still more  
 the loss of lovely or only children, who  
 have perished this year <sup>in our city</sup> by the inter-  
 -nal dropsy of the brain, ~~and they~~  
~~would tell~~ whether they were <sup>upraised</sup> ~~helped~~  
<sup>destroyed</sup> ~~to the grave~~ by caprine bl. - and  
 they will all tell You, that they were  
 not bled at all, or only once, and  
 that in a sparing manner. But let  
 us reverse the scene - Go to those  
 patients whose names I have recorded  
 in my account of the yellow fever,  
 Go - to whole families from some  
 of whom I drew between 3 & 400 -



The first of these is the fact that the  
 system of the world is not a simple  
 one. It is a complex one, and it is  
 one that is constantly changing. It is  
 a system that is not only changing  
 but is also being changed by the  
 actions of the individuals who are  
 part of it. This is a system that is  
 not only changing but is also being  
 changed by the actions of the  
 individuals who are part of it. This  
 is a system that is not only changing  
 but is also being changed by the  
 actions of the individuals who are  
 part of it. This is a system that is  
 not only changing but is also being  
 changed by the actions of the  
 individuals who are part of it.



of blood last year, and or go those patients  
 whom I have bled 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. &  
 15 times in the yellow fever of this  
 year, and inquire, whether any one  
 of them is at present afflicted with  
 effusions in the head, breast, or  
 bowels, or whether more than half  
 a dozen of them have had even a  
 swelling since their recovery. May  
 farther - go to the Undertakers and  
 grave diggers of the city, and ask whe-  
 -ther they have buried any of my  
 patients with Dropsies which have  
 followed the use of my lancet in  
 the city of Philad.<sup>a</sup> - I recollect that



The City of Philadelphia.  
 Having the honor to receive from  
 the Hon. the Secy of the Navy  
 the following copy of a  
 Report of the Hon. the Secy of the Navy  
 to the Hon. the President of the United States  
 in relation to the Navy of the United States  
 for the year 1855.  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
 of the same, and to forward the same to the  
 Hon. the Secy of the Navy, for his consideration.  
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. M. Smith, Secy of the Navy.



it was predicted last fall that all  
 the patients whom I had cured by  
 mercury & the bleeding, were to die  
 in the spring of the weakness but  
 not by their ~~proper~~ violence of my  
 remedies. — This is so far from  
 having happened, that of ~~all upwards~~  
~~several hundred~~ the many persons  
 whom I cured <sup>by</sup> those remedies, only  
 one had <sup>since</sup> died to my knowledge. She  
 was a lady between 60 & 70 who had  
 long before been in bad health, &  
 she died of ~~a~~ hemorrhages from her  
 lungs, and bowels. — ~~Not all the~~ <sup>all the</sup>  
 rest are not only living, but  
 many of them are in better



like Abscesses

✓ I suspect Dropsies all arise  
from Congestion, & a want of  
depletion in inflamed Diseases.

no Dropsy from Indurine, or old  
Age - & in Direct Filibity.



health, than they were before they  
passed thro' my hands. - V

Some gentlemen who object to  
copious ~~use~~ in fevers - use it in  
contusions of the head, <sup>in luxations</sup> and in the  
strangulated hernia, and with  
success. But why proportion ~~use~~  
to the danger of effusion & mortifi-  
cation in one disease, and not  
in another? Why bleed until  
<sup>the wished for</sup> an effect is produced in ~~one~~ <sup>the</sup> case,  
~~and not in~~ of local, and not  
of general inflammation? There  
can be no reason given for it,  
~~but~~ the objection to equal ~~use~~  
under equal circumstances of



✓ The ~~more~~ case which furnished this  
lecture ~~furnishes~~ ~~illustrates~~ the  
consequences of the Defect of blood letting, his  
lungs were filled with blood & pus - they  
adhered to the pleura, & the Diaphragm, ex-  
tended to liver, and heart.



impending danger can arise only  
from prejudice, ignorance, or a  
worse motive. ✓ ~~is~~ safer where  
mortal excitability exists —

But I have not done with this  
Subject. ~~The~~ I have formerly hinted  
at the <sup>ill effects</sup> ~~effects~~ of moderate V.S. in  
the yellow fever, ~~and by some Physi-~~  
~~cians, and the ill effects of it~~  
~~in many cases~~ are more Obvi-  
ous in ~~the yellow~~ ~~fever~~ promoting  
effusions in the breast in the  
Pleurisy. I have frequently ~~been~~ <sup>bled</sup>  
in a pure inflamm<sup>d</sup> fever, where  
the patient complained of no  
local pain. Soon after this V.S.  
I have observed ~~up~~ my patients



I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on.  
 I hope you are well and happy.  
 I have been very busy lately  
 but I have managed to find some time  
 to write you a few lines.  
 I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on.  
 I hope you are well and happy.  
 I have been very busy lately  
 but I have managed to find some time  
 to write you a few lines.



20 a cough &  
to complain of pain in the side. This  
I was sure was the effect of an  
effusion in the lungs brought on  
by the rigor imparted to the blood:  
- vessels by abstracting from them  
the surplus of redundant blood. A  
second, or 3<sup>rd</sup> vs. removed this cough  
& pain, by favouring the absorption  
of the effused fluid. Had I laid aside  
my lancet after the first vs. I sh<sup>d</sup>.  
probably have laid the foundation  
of a <sup>sudden</sup> fatal issue of the ~~lung~~ disease,  
or of a slow recovery, or of a pul-  
monary consumption. -

However strange it may sound  
to you: I am satisfied that in



the yellow fever. I repeat it  
again - moderate vs. in a violent  
fever is more bustling than no vs  
at all - and if you should leave this  
room next spring impressed with  
no other ~~new~~ idea delivered by ~~any~~  
from this chair, you <sup>will</sup> not  
spend the present winter in ~~vacation~~



a violent pluriſy, it is much ſafer  
not to bleed at all, than to ~~bleed~~  
<sup>draw blood</sup> in ~~too moderate~~ in a quantity dis-  
-proportioned to the Action of the  
veſels. — The ſame may be ſaid of

I have one more fact to addreſs  
to the <sup>prudent</sup> ~~very~~ Sackems who oppoſe  
copious Uſ. in inflamm<sup>d</sup> fevers. Thoſe  
gent. propoſe to follow nature. But  
how does nature cure theſe fevers?  
— I answer ~~only~~ by profuſe ſweats  
or a Diarrhoea ſo profuſe as to carry  
off twice as much of the fluids of  
the body as are commonly drawn  
of by <sup>the moſt copious</sup> blood letting. I have known  
a feather bed to be wetted thro' &



*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be in cursive script.]*



thro' by a ~~critical~~ sweat on the first  
 night of an Attack of a yellow fever  
 which has effectually strangled the  
 disease. The fluid discharged by this  
 sweat, I have no doubt frequently  
 amounts to <sup>six</sup> ~~four~~ & <sup>seven</sup> ~~five~~ pounds in  
 the Course of twenty four hours. Let  
 profuse sweats do no good - may they  
 do harm, as I ~~was~~ twice witnessed  
 in the Course of the last Autumn.  
 In the sweating sickness (which was a true  
 plague) a profuse evacuation by sweat  
~~was~~ continued for 24 hours always  
 cured. ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> is a substitute for  
 this discharge by the pores. It is  
 preferable to it as I proved in



This is a manuscript of a letter from  
 John Jay to George Washington, dated  
 September 11, 1786. The letter is  
 written in ink on a piece of paper  
 which is now yellowed and stained.  
 The handwriting is in cursive and  
 is somewhat difficult to read in  
 places. The letter is addressed to  
 George Washington, Esq., and is  
 signed by John Jay. The letter  
 discusses the state of the country  
 at that time and the need for a  
 strong central government. It is a  
 very important document in the  
 history of the United States.



29

a former lecture. ~~Why the~~ But to be  
effectual, it should be as profuse  
as the evacuation for which it is  
substituted. go to p: 36.

[The principles & practice which  
I have delivered, will enable us to  
understand the meaning of some things  
which are otherwise unintelligible  
in the writings of Sydenham and  
Dr. Morton. Dr. Morton describes  
a putrid fever <sup>which</sup> was epidemic and  
fatal in the city of London in the  
year 1678. Sydenham who practiced  
in London at the same time, takes no  
notice of this fever. The reason is  
obvious. By ~~case~~ sufficient ~~of~~: he



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probably extinguished this fever as it  
 soon as it appeared, while Dr Norton  
 by neglecting this evacuation created  
 the putrid fever which he has descri-  
 -bed. A similar contradiction w<sup>d</sup>  
 appear in the history of the fevers  
 of the last Autumn, <sup>in this city</sup> ~~in this city~~ were  
<sup>it to</sup> they to be drawn up by all the Phy-  
 -sicians of this city. Philad<sup>a</sup> —  
~~Dr Hodge, used some other~~  
~~many more~~ <sup>Some of them</sup> putrid new:  
 would tell the world, that the fevers  
 were were very common during  
 the fall. ~~He did not~~ <sup>Dr Griffiths</sup> while Dr Physic  
 Dr Dewees and myself would assert,  
 that we had not seen the sign of  
 a putrid fever, and ~~scarcely~~ not



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



more than one nervous fever, &  
 that not only all the fevers of our  
 even intermitting city had been highly inflamm<sup>y</sup> but  
 that diseases not commonly infl<sup>y</sup>  
 had such as Scarlatina - purpurile  
 fever & even Dyspnoea, had put on  
 some inflam<sup>y</sup> symptoms. - This  
 reason of ~~this~~ difference in the  
 Opticks of our Physicians must  
 be ascribed wholly to the neglected  
 or moderate vs. by the former, &  
 to plentiful vs. by the latter Physi-  
 cians. There is one fact Gent: w<sup>ch</sup>  
 deserves to be attended to in the  
 principles & practice of the  
 Brunonian followers of Dr.



The first of these is the fact that the  
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 the fact that the system of the world is  
 not a system of the world, but a system  
 of the world.



Brown in our city, & that is they  
 found inflam<sup>d</sup>. bilious remittents  
 on the same ~~every~~ day, while the & sometimes  
 in the same houses in which they  
 found putrid fevers. — As well might  
 the latter as well might the  
 small pox ~~generate~~ produce the  
 measles by contagion, as the same  
 constitution of the Air, produce dis-  
 eases of opposite characters. The  
 diseases fevers which they called putrid  
 were nothing, but <sup>degrees of</sup> higher degrees of  
 inflam<sup>d</sup> diathesis — so high as to  
 be enveloped in the symptoms  
 which counterfit direct debility,  
 but, which arise not from a defect



*[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to extreme fading or bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



but an excess of stimulus. Thus  
 the Sun when viewed at midday, instead  
 from the excess of its splendor  
~~darkens the eye and~~ appears to the  
 naked  
 eye to be a mass of ~~mass~~ of darkness,  
 instead of a ball of fire. — ~~Truth~~

In contemplating the ~~prejudices~~ ~~truth~~:  
~~in~~ of the prejudices against U. S. so con-  
 trary to reason, and experience, which  
 prevail so generally in <sup>this</sup> ~~our~~ country,  
 in ~~which there is so~~ I have been  
 led to ascribe them to a cause  
 wholly political. We are descended  
 from Great Britain,  
 and have been for many years under  
 the influence of British habits upon  
 all subjects. Some of these habits  
 have been & as far as they relate



22  
The first of these is the  
fact that the human mind is  
not a blank slate at birth  
but is filled with a mass of  
ideas and impressions which  
are the result of the  
experience of the individual  
and the influence of the  
environment. The second  
fact is that the human mind  
is not a passive receiver of  
information but is an active  
organ which interprets the  
information and makes it  
its own. The third fact is  
that the human mind is  
not a single entity but is  
composed of many different  
faculties which are  
capable of different  
degrees of activity. The  
fourth fact is that the  
human mind is not a  
static organ but is a  
dynamic one which is  
constantly changing and  
developing. The fifth fact  
is that the human mind is  
not a purely individual  
organ but is a social one  
which is influenced by the  
ideas and actions of other  
people. The sixth fact is  
that the human mind is  
not a purely rational organ  
but is an emotional one  
which is influenced by the  
feelings and passions of the  
individual. The seventh fact  
is that the human mind is  
not a purely intellectual organ  
but is a practical one which  
is influenced by the needs  
and desires of the individual.  
The eighth fact is that the  
human mind is not a purely  
individual organ but is a  
social one which is  
influenced by the ideas and  
actions of other people.  
The ninth fact is that the  
human mind is not a purely  
rational organ but is an  
emotional one which is  
influenced by the feelings  
and passions of the  
individual. The tenth fact  
is that the human mind is  
not a purely intellectual  
organ but is a practical one  
which is influenced by the  
needs and desires of the  
individual.



to government have been changed, but  
 in ~~our~~ <sup>arts-manufactures</sup> dress, diet, manners &c  
 Above all in Science, ~~we~~ we are still  
 the slaves of our early associations.  
 - ~~For~~ Britain & France have for  
 many centuries, been hereditary ene-  
 mies. The hostility of the former,  
 to the latter nation, extends to ~~their~~  
 & every thing that belongs to their  
 character. Do the French ~~prefer~~ <sup>love</sup>  
 soup? The English - ~~eat~~ <sup>prefer</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>rather</sup> roast  
 beef. - Do the ~~Eng~~ French love  
 their meats well cooked? The English  
 prefer their meats so rare, as that  
 streams of blood follow the carving  
 knife at y<sup>r</sup> tables. - Do the French



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



sip Coffee after their meals? The  
 English Dine away their Afternoons  
 in drinking bumper of port, or  
 Madeira wine. Use the French tal-  
 kative? The English are taciturn.  
 Are the French pleased w<sup>th</sup> Comedy?  
 The English prefer tragedy in their  
 Dramatic representations? - Are the  
 French Physicians prescribe purges &  
 to ~~cleanse~~ <sup>clysters</sup> to cleanse the bowels?  
 The English Physicians prescribe Vomits  
 for the same purpose. Do the French  
 Physicians exhort women and veg-  
 -table ptisans in fevers & abstinence  
 from food? The English Physicians  
 advise Beef tea, and solid food in the



I have seen it omitted by Dr. Ferri-  
gill, <sup>in London</sup> in a most acute pleurisy, and I  
have often visited English patients who  
have told me that at the last charge they  
have rec<sup>d</sup>. from their Physicians when  
they left them, was never upon any  
account to consent to be bled. How  
absurd was this Advice! It excluded all  
regard to the change which climate  
-diet, and new employments might  
produce upon the system. —

Dr. Ferri-



same disorders. — Above all, — Do  
 the French Physicians advise plentiful  
 use in ~~infla~~ fevers? The English Physi-  
 cians indiscriminately forbid it. Here  
 then we discover the source of the  
 prejudices & errors of our Countrymen  
 upon the subject of blood letting. They  
 are all of British origin. They have  
 been <sup>upon</sup> inculcated by us in British Univer-  
 sities, & by British Schoolbooks, Dr  
 Sydenham's works only excepted. These  
 prejudices & errors are the disgraceful  
 remains of our ancient ~~state~~ state  
 of dependance upon Great Britain.  
 They ~~are~~ accord as illy with our  
 climate as the Dutch foot stoves



[illegible]



did with the temperate climate of  
the Cape of Good Hope. But they disho-  
nour ~~our~~ the genius of our country.

They confirm the slanders of Buffon

& others who say the human mind  
is depreciated by being transplanted

across the vast <sup>short-</sup> ocean. In ~~at~~

word first. — ~~the prejudices & errors~~  
~~against V.S. are~~ ~~objections to V.S. in~~  
~~preference to all other remedies the~~

~~reduce the inflamed action of the~~  
~~blood vessels in fevers~~ is the tonicon

of medicine. —

I proceed now to mention some other  
remedies for this state of inflam<sup>n</sup> in  
the lungs. — They are

2 gentle evacuations obtained thro'  
the bowels by means of purges or



of the most important of  
the cases of law. But the  
cases of law are of two kinds.  
They are either cases of  
law, or cases of equity.  
A case of law is a case  
in which the law is applied  
to the facts of the case.  
A case of equity is a case  
in which the equity is applied  
to the facts of the case.  
The law is a system of  
rules which govern the  
conduct of men in society.  
Equity is a system of  
rules which govern the  
conduct of men in society.  
The law is a system of  
rules which govern the  
conduct of men in society.  
Equity is a system of  
rules which govern the  
conduct of men in society.



Clysters. Calomel - Castor Oil -  
 Gum: Tart: or Salts may all be  
 employed as purges. The Clysters may  
 be made of water from ℥ss to ℥ij  
 with Oil, Salt & Sugar to Coch: i

- Two or three Stools a day will be  
 ev<sup>o</sup> in this fever, Unless it should be  
 complicated with Bile in <sup>ch</sup> case  
 the bowels should be opened four or  
 five ~~times~~ <sup>times</sup> a day as in the yellow  
 fever. —

3 Neutral Salts lessen the action of  
 the blood vessels. Nitre is the best of  
 them. From ʒ<sup>ss</sup> to ℥i may be given  
 every two hours. The addition of  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{6}$  part of a grain of Tartar <sup>of Cal.</sup>



*[The handwriting in this block is extremely faint and illegible.]*



38

Emetic to each dose helps to produce  
a gentle perspiration. — The Snake  
Snake root has been strongly recom-  
-mended for the same purpose. It  
promotes sweat without stimu-  
-lating the Arterial system.

4 Blisters to the breast & sides  
After V.S. take off the tension of the  
distended vessels of the lungs, and  
by detaching the serum to the skin,  
helps to prevent its effusion in the lungs.  
It may be applied immediately after V.S.

5 Demulcent Drinks — such as Bran  
& flaxseed tea — Barley water — Malva  
tea &c. — They abate the cough, &  
help to promote perspiration.

6 In cases of great oppression from  
phlegm, or mucus in the Bronchiae



[illegible]



39

the vapor of boiling water should be  
recd. into the lungs, & gr<sup>ss</sup> of Sal.  
vol. should be given every two  
hours. — It acts on the pulmonary  
vessels, without stimulating the  
Aortic System. Mustard whey is  
good for the same purpose.

Opium should be given to abate  
the irritation of the Cough more  
especially at night.

Sweet Oil should be given for  
the same purpose. a table Spoonful  
mixed w<sup>th</sup> Syrup, ~~two~~ three or four  
times a day will not offend the  
Stomach. It is strongly recommended  
by Dr Sydenham.



The system of printing in the United States  
 and into the year 1840 of the  
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The Pneumonia Notha.

I said formerly that this state of Pneumonia appears chiefly in debilitated habits, more especially in persons who have long been afflicted with Antennal intermittents. It is <sup>It likewise attacks</sup> ~~also~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~people~~ <sup>old people</sup> depends upon a sudden effusion of ~~serum~~ <sup>serum</sup> or red blood in the lungs. In some cases there is a moderate degree of inflamm<sup>n</sup> in the lungs - the disease here is mixed - consisting of the pneumonia vera & notha. It occurs suddenly, & most frequently in the right. It is known by a pain in the side, & an inability to move the body from the



V Here we must go by Celsus's  
rule - to bleed in the beginning of all  
violent diseases; without any regard  
to the pulse - It is no Objection to an  
Attention to the pulse, if it don't always  
vary in disease - if this want of Varia-  
tion be uniform which is as much the  
case as the Variations of the Compass.



position it was in <sup>41</sup> upon the first  
Attack of the disease. I have seen  
a patient obliged to sit up upon a  
Sofa 36 hours - it being in a sitting  
posture in which he was first  
attacked with the disorder. The pulse  
is full, seldom tense, <sup>it is</sup> or, weak, &  
low so as scarcely to be perceived.  
There is seldom a chilly fit, & the  
heat of the body is <sup>nearly</sup> natural. Y

The Remedies for it are

1 Copious ~~ex.~~ at one time. I have  
twice lost near 320 of blood at  
once in this disorder, & each time  
was suddenly relieved by it. There  
is no cure for this state of the



I have been thinking of you  
 and of the time when we  
 were together. I hope you  
 are well and happy. I  
 have been very busy lately  
 but I have not forgotten  
 you. I have been thinking  
 of you and of the time  
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 hope you are well and  
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 busy lately but I have  
 not forgotten you. I have  
 been thinking of you and  
 of the time when we were  
 together. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have  
 been very busy lately but  
 I have not forgotten you.



change, but from this sudden depletion. Death without it, is as inevitable to us from a Cannon ball thro' the heart. It is this disease which carries off so many of the inhabitants of the Northern States in the winter & spring. It yields in Maryland Dr. Worsell informs me as certainly to plentiful as it does in the State of Pennsylvania. — The next remedies are

- 2 Blisters vomito. These by abstracting <sup>exciting</sup> in the stomach ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~invitation~~ <sup>invitation</sup> from the lungs.
- 3 Blisters — These should be applied



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the business of the office at present. I am, however, glad to hear that you are recovering from your illness. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours, &c.  
 J. M. Smith